Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1806. [No. 1502.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,

at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerseymeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Nov. 12.

For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner

BETSEY,

Burthen eight hundred barrels; *Was built in eighteen hundred and two*—And is without exception the best Schr. belonging to the port—*for terms apply to*

Benjamin Shreve, *jun.*

Dec. 14. tf.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,

The SHIP

HETTY,

Just arrived from Liverpool, and laying at Col. Ramsay's wharf. Her inventory may be seen and description of the Ship made known, on application to Captain Russel, on board or to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

If said ship is not sold in ten or fifteen days, she will be for freight or charter to any port in Europe.

R. N. & Co.

January 1. d

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18. d

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20 Pipes very choice Madeira Wine,

Imported in the Brig Active, from St. Bartholomews, and for sale by

R. Veitch & Co.

December 21. tf

N. B. This Wine has lain a considerable time ninth West Indies.

JUST RECEIVED,

9 *boxes—containing*

500 pieces Platillas,
500 do. Britannias,

Entitled to drawback on exportation.

ALSO,

30 bbls and 5 hhds New Rum;

For Sale, by

John G. Ladd.

December 13.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT an election will be held at the Court House in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing a directors of said Bank for the ensuing year agreeably to charter.

Gurden Chapin, *Cashr.*

Dec. 16 eo4w

Mr. Davis of Richmond, Mr. Green of Fredericksburg, and Mr. Bowen of Winchester, will please insert the above four weeks in their respective news-papers.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Alexandria in general, that he has a Cellar, at the lower end of Duke-street, under the house of *R. Mills*;

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,

Best Rhode-Island Potatoes; New-York Cabbages; Beets; Turnips; Onions; Pumpkins. He will attend at the Cellar every day till 11 o'clock, during the winter; where the inhabitants may be supplied with large or small quantities of the above articles, on terms very moderate.

A. WILLIS.

January 15. d1m

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, by

Nathaniel Wattles and Co.

20 hogsheads fourth proof Jamaica Rum.

30 ditto best retailing Molasses.

January 14. d12t

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
Madeira, Bussellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine Old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimenot Cayenne and Black Pepper. Race and Ground Ginger. Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Florant Indigo, Allum, Coppers, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 16. d

New Brewery.

Isaac Entwisle and Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, they have commenced Brewing, and will have BEER ready for delivery in a few days, which he hopes will please such as use it.

He will give the Baltimore and Philadelphia prices for good clean Barley.

Grain and Yeast may be had at the Brewery.

December 20. d1m

TO RENT,

The Dwelling HOUSE, at present occupied by William Sanford—The house is a commodious and handsomely situated, with every necessary out house, and has a handsome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preston, or
Thomas Sanford.

October 25. d6t-eo

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Liverpool Coarse Salt.

400 hhds. Liverpool coarse Salt, on board the schooner Polly and Eliza, at Lawrason's wharf, and for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle,

Who have also received by said Schooner from Boston,

8 hogsheads retailing Molasses,
50 barrels New England Rum,
100 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
20 do. Chocolate
15 do. Cod-Fish,
10 casks fresh Raisins,
20 boxes do. Muscatel ditto.
2 chests Imperial Tea.

IN STORE,

Beerbon Gurrahs,
Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas,
First quality Russia, heavy and light Raven Duck,
American Sewing Twine,
Havanna Segars, of a superior quality,
Dipt Candles,
Chocolate,
N. E. Rum, in hogsheads and barrels,
Pork,
1 cask double refined Loaf Sugar,
6000 lbs. Sheet Lead, &c.

☞ Cash will be given for 150 barrels Corn. Apply as above.

January 14. d

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by the SUBSCRIBER.

22 hhds. Brimstone,
12 casks Linseed-Oil,
2 cases Cantharides,

ALSO

30 casks first quality Cheese.

JOHN G. LADD.

Jan. 9. dtf.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Two boxes Irish Linen—*real Colerraines.*

50 barrels prime Pork.

Wm. Hodgson.

November 28. d

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15 hogsheads } Prime retailing Molasses.
12 tierces }
20 puncheons high proof Jamaica Rum
8 butts Muscat Wine
4 half butts Constantia do.
4 pipes fine old Brazil Madeira
12 boxes French Prunes
10 hogsheads } New-England Rum
15 barrels }
50 barrels Pennsylvania Rye Whiskey
6 casks refined British Salt-Petre
3 tierces Allum
50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
10 boxes Chocolate

Just received, and for sale, for cash or on the usual credits.

Mandeville & Jamesson.

December 21. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Halfbricks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,
4 4 7/8 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and British Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Ostrich Feathers,
Italian Martins,
Fine India Persians,
Bafras, Mamoodies,
Dowlass, Tick'nburg.
Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

FOR SALE,

A valuable NEGRO MAN,

About 35 years of age. Apply to the Printer.

November 29. eo.

Mandeville and Jamesson,

OFFER FOR SALE,

For Cash, Produce, or on the usual Credit;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Consisting of

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.

Jamaica, St. Vincents, and N. E. Rum, } In hhds. &c.
Old Jamaica Spirits, for family use,
Peach and Apple Brandy,
Cognac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Genova,
70 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey.
Madeira, Sherry, Old Port, Lisbon, Malaga, and Teneriffe } WINES.
40 cases St. Estaph Medoc Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Irish Whiskey,
100 cases West Schiedam Gin.
A few hogsheads of choice Molasses,
Tennessee and Georgia Cotton.
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong, Hyson Skin, and Bohea } TEAS.
Very carefully selected from the best cargoes for country trade and family use.
Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mustard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.
SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Clover, Cassia, Nutmegs and Mace.
Ginger, race and ground.
Flotant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum and Brimstone.
Patent Shot, assorted, from BB to No. 9.
Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk,

Mould and Dipt Candles.

British Gunpowder of various qualities from *F* to treble battle.

October 18.

London Particular } MADEIRA WINE,
London & New-York } *Market,* } in pipes, half pipes, and quarter casks, Of superior Quality.

Just received and for Sale, by

Henry K. May.

January 13. d1w

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, at the house of John Gadsby, in the town of Alexandria, December the 4th, 1805—

Ordered, That the Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company do and they are hereby required to pay to the Treasurer of said Company ten dollars on each share by them respectively subscribed, on the first day of February, 1806—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of May—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of July—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of September—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of November next ensuing the date hereof.

Jonah Thompson, *Treasurer.*

December 13. dtf1Feb

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children the one a male, the other female.

Enquire of the Printer.

January 16.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year ending this day is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them or their representatives, on Thursday next, the 23d instant.

By order of the President and Directors.

Gurdin Chapin, *Cashier*

January 6. 3taw4w

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years of age—*Apply to the* PRINTER.

November 12.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MESSAGE

From the President of the U. States transmitting documents and papers relative to complaints by the government of France against the commerce carried on by American citizens to the French Island of St. Domingo.

TO THE
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In compliance with the request of the Senate, expressed in their resolution of December 27, I now lay before them such documents and papers (there being no other information in my possession) as relate to complaints by the government of France, against the commerce carried on by the citizens of the United States to the French island of St. Domingo.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Jan. 10, 1806.

FROM *GENERAL TURREAU*
TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

OCTOBER 14, 1805.

THE undersigned minister plenipotentiary of his Imperial and Royal majesty, to his excellency the president of the United States of America, has testified in his conversation with the secretary of state, his just discontent with the commercial relations, which many citizens of different states of the union maintain with the rebels of every color, who have momentarily withdrawn the colony of St. Domingo from the legal authority.

The principles injuriously affected by such a commerce, or rather by such a system of robbery (brigandage) are so evident, so generally acknowledged, and adopted not only by all nations, who have a colonial system to defend, but even by those who have none; and moreover even by every wise people to whatsoever political aggregation they may belong; that the statesman if he has not lost every idea of justice, of humanity, and of public law, can no more contest their wisdom, than their existence.——And certainly the undersigned in finding himself called by his duty as well as his inclination, in the bosom of a friendly people, and near the respectable chief who directs its government; certainly the undersigned ought not to have expected that his first political relations would have for their object a complaint so serious, an infraction so manifest of law, the most sacred, and the best observed by every nation under the dominion of civilization.

But it was not enough for some citizens of the United States to convey munitions of every kind to the rebels of St. Domingo, to that race of African slaves, the reproach, and the refuse of nature; it was moreover necessary to insure the success of this ignoble and criminal traffic by the use of force. The vessels destined to protect it are constructed, loaded, armed, in all the ports of the union, under the eyes of the American people, of its particular authority, and of the federal government itself; and this government, which has taken for the basis of its political career, the most scrupulous equity, and the most impartial neutrality, does not forbid it.

Without doubt, and notwithstanding the profound consideration with which the minister plenipotentiary of the French empire is penetrated for the government of the union; he might enlarge still farther upon the reflections suggested by such a state of things, a circumstance so important, so unexpected. But it would be equally as afflicting for him to dwell upon it, to state its consequences, as it would be for the government to hear them.

The secretary of state, who perfectly knows the justice of the principles, and the legitimacy of the rights, referred to in this note, will be of opinion, that neither are susceptible of discussion; because a principle universally assented to, a right generally established, is never discussed, or at least discussed in vain. The only way open for the redress of these complaints, is to put an end to the tolerance which produces them, and which daily aggravates these consequences.

Moreover this note, founded upon facts not less evident than the principles which they invoke, does not permit the undersigned to doubt that the government of the U. States will take the most prompt as well as the most energetic measures, in order to put an end to its cause; and he seizes with eagerness this occasion of renewing to the secretary of state, the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed) TURREAU.

Faithfully Translated,
J. WAGNER, *Chief Clerk,*
Department of State.

GENERAL TURREAU *Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial and Royal Majesty,* TO MR. MADISON, *Secretary of State.*

Washington, 3d January, 1806.

SIR,

Formal orders of my government oblige me to insist upon the contents of my official note, of the 14th of October last, relative to the commerce, which some inhabitants of the United States, maintain with the rebels of St. Domingo.

Not receiving any answer to that note, I had room to hope, that the government of the Union would take prompt and effectual measures to put an end to the causes which produced it, but your silence towards me, especially in relation to St. Domingo, and that of your government towards Congress, impose upon me the duty of recalling to your recollection the said official note, and of renewing to you my complaints upon the tolerance given to an abuse as shocking as contrary to the law of nations, as it is to the treaties of peace & friendship existing between France and the United States.

I will not recur sir, to the different circumstances which have attended the commerce with the revolted port of St. Domingo; to the scandalous publicity given to its shameful success, to the rewards and encouriums prostituted upon the crews of armed vessels, whose destination is to protect the voyages, to carry munitions of every kind to the rebels, and thus to nourish rebellion and robbery.

You ought not to be surprised sir that I call anew the attention of the American government to this subject.

His excellency Mr. Talleyrand has already testified his discontent to general Armstrong, your minister plenipotentiary at Paris, and you will be of opinion that it is at length time to pursue formal measures against any adventure to the ports of St. Domingo, occupied by the rebels.—— The system of tolerance which produces this commerce, which suffers its being armed, which encourages by impunity its extension and its success, cannot longer remain, and the emperor and king my master expects from the dignity and candor of the government of the union, that an end be put to it promptly.

I add to this dispatch a copy of the official note, which has already been transmitted to you. I earnestly request sir that you acknowledge the receipt of both, and receive a new assurance of my high consideration.

Signed, TURREAU.

Faithfully translated,
J. WAGNER,
Chief Clerk,
Department of State.

From Mr. Talleyrand to General Armstrong.

[Without date but received in gen. Armstrong's letter to the secretary of state of the 10th Aug 1805]

....

SIR,

I have several times had the honor to call your attention to the commerce carried on from the ports of the United States to those of St. Domingo occupied by the rebels.

These commercial communications would appear to be almost daily increased. In order to cover their true destination the vessels are cleared for the West Indies, without a more particular destination of the place, and with the aid of these commissions, provisions, arms, and other objects of supply of which they stand in need, are carried to the rebels of St. Domingo.

Although these adventures may be no more than the result of private speculations, the government of the United States is not the less engaged to put end to them by a consequence of the obligations which bind together all the civilized powers, all those who are in a state of peace. No government can second the spirit of revolt of the subjects of another power, and as in this state of things it cannot maintain communications with them, it ought not to favor those which its own subjects maintain.

It is impossible that the government of the United States should longer shut its eyes upon the communications of their commerce with St. Domingo. The adventures for that island are making with a scandalous publicity.——They are supported by armed vessels—at their return feasts are given in order to vaunt the success of their speculations, and the acknowledgment, even the eulogies of the government are so much relied upon, that it is at these feasts and in the midst of an immense concourse, where are found the first authorities of the country, that the principles of the government of Hayti are celebrated, and that vows are made for its duration.

I have the honor, sir, to transmit to your excellency, an extract of an American journal, in which are contained sundry details of a feast, given in the port of New York, on board of a convoy which had arrived from St. Domingo.

The ninth toast, given to the government of Hayti, cannot fail, sir, to excite your indignation. It is not, after having covered every thing with blood and ruins, that the rebels of St. Domingo, ought to have found apologists in a nation, the friend of France.

But they do not stop at their first speculations. The company of merchants, which gave a feast on the return of their adventure, is preparing a second convoy, and propose to place it under the escort of several armed vessels.

I have the honor, sir, to give you this information, in order that you may be pleased to call the most serious attention of your government towards a series of facts, which it becomes its dignity and candour, no longer to permit. The federal government, cannot so far separate itself from the inhabitants of the United States, as to permit to them, acts and communications, which it thinks itself bound to interdict to itself; or, as to think that it can distinguish its own responsibility from that of its subjects, when there is in question an unparallelled revolt, whose circumstances, and whose horrible consequences, must alarm all nations, and who are all equally interested in seeing it cease.

France ought to expect from the amity of the United States, and his majesty charges me, sir, to request in his name, that they interdict every private adventure, which, under any pretext or designation whatsoever, may be destined to the ports of St. Domingo, occupied by the rebels.

Receive, general, the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) CH. M. TALLEYRAND.

To his excellency, general Armstrong, minister plenipotentiary of the U. S.

Faithfully translated,
J. WAGNER,
Chief Clerk, Dep. State.

From Mr. Talleyrand to gen Armstrong.
Paris, 29th Thermidor, 13th year,
(16th Aug. 1805.)

SIR,

SINCE the letter I had the honor to write to you on the second Thermidor concerning the arrangements which were making in the ports of the United States for the western part of St. Domingo, fresh information upon this point confirms every thing which had been received—The adventures for St. Domingo are publickly made; vessels are armed for war, to protect the convoys, and it is in virtue of contracts entered into between Dessalines & American merchants that the latter send him supplies & munitions of war.

I add sir, to the letter which I have the honor to write to you, a copy of a sentence given at Halifax, in the matter of a merchant of N. York, who had conveyed into the revolted part of St. Domingo, three cargoes of gun powder; and who was taken on his return by an English frigate.

If even in the English tribunal, where this prize was condemned the whole island of St. Domingo was considered as a French colony, how can the federal government tolerate that the rebels of this colony, should continue to receive from America, succors against the parent country. It is impossible that that government should be ignorant of the armaments making in its ports. Too much publicity is given to them, not to render it responsible, and it ought to perceive that is is contrary to every system of peace and good friendship, to suffer longer in its ports, armaments evidently directed against France.

Without doubt the federal government would not wish, in order to favor certain private speculations, to give new facilities to rebellion and robbery (brigandage,) the tolerance of a commerce so scandalous would be unworthy of it. Neither your government nor his majesty can be any longer indifferent to it; and as the seriousness of the facts, which occasion this complaint, obliges his majesty to consider as good prize every thing which shall enter the port of St. Domingo, occupied by the rebels, and every thing coming out, he persuades himself that the government of the United States, will take, on its part, against this commerce, at once illicit and contrary to all the principles of the law of nations, all the repressive and authoritative measures proper to put an end to it. This system of impunity and tolerance * can no longer continue; and his majesty is convinced, that your government will think it due from its frankness promptly to put an end to it.

Receive, Sir, the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) CH. M. TALLEYRAND.

To his Excellency General Armstrong.
FAITHFULLY TRANSLATED,
J. WAGNER, *Chief Clerk*
Department of State.

* *Ne pourrait durer d'avantage.*

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18.

The European Intelligence by the Cato, of which we gave a brief abstract in Saturday's Mercantile Advertiser, leaves us almost wholly in the dark with respect to the operations of the grand French army, since the publication of the 15th Bulletin. On the 25th of Nov. the date of our latest paper, a week's mails were due from the continent, and the public waited their arrival with no little anxiety, on the presumption, judging from the rapidity of his movements, that Bonaparte had either met with a severe check, or had arrived with his army before the gates of Vienna.

The army of Italy as appear from its fourth bulletin, was progressing towards a junction with the emperor, and was adding to the number of its victories.

The details that follow comprise much interesting matter, of which on Saturday our limits would hardly permit us to give even an outline.

The most pleasing intelligence we can offer is the report that our diffrences with G. Britain, respecting the late captures of our vessels, are adjusted through the interference of the English merchants, who remonstrated with the government. Mr. Parish, a passenger in the ship Bristol Packet, from London, is said to be the bearer of dispatches on this subject from Mr. Monroe to the Secretary of State.

LONDON, November 20.

The spirit of the Austrian government and people, was never more firm and enthusiastic than it is at this moment. A formidable army is assembled between the French and Vienna, to which reinforcements are hourly arriving.

The Austro Russian army under the command of General Kutusoff, which had been joined by a division of the second Russian army commanded by general Meerfeldt, has fallen back, to Moelk upon the Danube, about fifty miles from Vienna, to which place the Russian army under general Nicholson, was fast advancing to form a junction.—— The junction of the whole was expected to be effected by the 11th of this month, at the place before named, which is a very strong position, and regarded as the rampart of the capital, and as soon as this should be effected it was intended to bring the enemy to action.

By the last accounts received by government, we understand that on the 3d inst. the French were only one hundred and twenty miles from Vienna, and at the rate at which they were marching, it was tho't should they meet with no impediment, they might be before the place by the 9th, two days earlier than the time by which it was thought the combined forces would be ready for the attack. It cannot however be doubted that Bonaparte, the farther he advances into the Austrian States, exposes himself to the greater danger in case of a reverse, and increases the chances of disaster. Nay it is clear that his army has already begun to experience inconvenience from want of provisions as the supply found at Braunau, though large was admitted to have been very seasonable. From the rapidity with which the armies moved and were brought into Germany, magazines could not have been sufficiently provided. That inconvenience was foreseen and before the army marched out of Bavaria, deposits of every kind were forming at Augsburgh. The plan of retreat followed by the Austrians & Russians, must add much to the embarrassment of the French. The confederates fall back, not only upon supplies & resources which their own country would furnish, but upon an army yet untouched, in addition to the sixty thousand Russians who have not been in action. If therefore Bonaparte does not succeed in bringing general Kutusoff and Meerfeldt to a battle before the arrival of the second Russian army, he will be obliged to encounter a superior army, constantly increasing, while a skilful division from the Tyrol or Bohemia, not to say any thing of Prussia, would both cut of his supplies and embarrass his retreat.

It is true, however, that Angereau's army, and the reinforcements by which it might have been joined, will probably be able to prevent any effectual co-operation between the troops in the Tyrol and Bohe-

...ica, as it will be interspersed between them, and it is impossible that the troops in the Tyrol can be sufficiently numerous at present to form any very considerable impression on an army, for their incursions hitherto have only been into an open defenceless country.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Liverpool, held in the town-hall, on Friday last, it was resolved that a naval monument to the memory of lord Nelson, be erected in the centre of the area of the New Exchange buildings; and that the memorable words of lord Nelson, in his last orders to his conquering countrymen, be inscribed on such monument, "England expects that every man will do his duty." A sum, amounting to upwards of 5000l. has been already subscribed, and is every hour increasing.

November 21.

The last dispatches received by government from the continent are said to have brought the most positive assurances, on the part of the cabinet of Vienna, that his Imperial majesty of Austria will on no conditions agree to a separate peace with Bonaparte.

November 22.

We are concerned to state that serious fears are entertained that the Biter gun brig has been lost on the French coast, several articles with the name of that vessel on them having been picked up by our cruizers. It is hoped the crew may have reached the French shore, and are now prisoners.

November 23.

It is reported very currently that orders have been issued from the war office, to prepare camp equipage for 40,000 infantry, and 10,000 cavalry, destined for service on the continent. This may, perhaps, be correct, but it is at the same time as confidently reported that a number of merchant vessels, hired for the transport service, have been, for the present, laid aside.

No farther accounts have been received from the continent. It is understood, however, that by the last arrival government received intelligence of the Russians and Swedes having passed the Elbe on the 10th 11th and 12th, and that they now cordially co-operate with the Prussians in Hanover. Accounts have, it is said, been also received of a large body of Russian troops having landed at Venice from Corfu, and having since joined the archduke Charles on the Brenta.

It is confidently reported that a Dutch paper of the 16th has been received in town by a private channel, which mentions a great battle having been fought on or about the 6th, the particulars of which had not been suffered to transpire. We have not been able to obtain a sight of the paper.

A gentleman who came by the last packet from the continent states, that the loss sustained by the French in the actions which preceded the capture of Ulm, amounted to upwards of thirty thousand men! What a difference between this and the number stated in the Moniteur, viz. fifteen hundred. A few such victories would ruin Bonaparte's army.

The same gentleman states, that it was currently reported that Bonaparte had resolved to erect the Electorate of Bavaria into an independent kingdom, by adding thereto the territory taken from the Emperor of Germany in the present campaign, and thereby to limit the Austrian territories.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the admiralty from our fleet off Brest.—The enemy had not for some time made any movement which called for increased activity on the part of admiral Cornwallis.

There were several letters from Rotterdam, of the 14th, shewn publicly on the Exchange, that such was the universal distress in Paris for money, that no fewer than twenty-four Bankers had stopt payment and that the bank paper bore a discount of 12 per cent.

November 25.

We are still without any farther accounts from the Continent. A week's French journals are now due, which may be hourly expected to arrive. They are anxiously looked for.

The projected attack upon Boulogne has not been carried into effect, owing to an unexpected squall at the very moment when every thing was ready for the attempt. The fleet has, in consequence, returned to the Downs.

Fourth Bulletin of the Army of Italy.

Head Quarters at Montebello, Nov. 2.

In consequence of the battle of the 31st, the position of the army before Caldiero, and the orders given on the preceeding day to the division of Seras a column of the enemy, amounting to 5000 men was separated from the corps of General Rosemburg, and cut off in such a manner that they could neither retreat through the vallies nor join the main army. The Commander in Chief, on being informed that, on the first inst. this column was marching to the heights of St. Leonards, sent one of his Aides de Camp to summon it to surrender. The General Officer, Hillinger, who commanded it not seeing any troops, declared his intention to defend himself. The 22d regiment of light infantry, under Goquet, then received orders to advance from Veronetto; the enemy made a movement to approach him, and forced him to make a position under the walls of the castle of San Felice. The Commander in Chief repaired immediately to the spot, and ordered four battallions of grenadiers to surround the enemy. Gen. Carpenter, the chief of the staff, was charged with these dispositions, which he executed with precision in concert with Gen. Soligniac. A new summon was then sent to the enemy, who found himself under the necessity of laying down his arms. A capitulation, signed by the commander of the enemy's columns, and by gen. Soligniac, and put into our hands 5000 prisoners, with their arms and baggage, seventy officers, one brigadier, one major, one colonel, 80 horses, &c. Prince Charles, on his side, finding that a column of his army had been cut off, apprehensive of being turned in his position, proceeded to effect his retreat.

We were informed that he made some movements in the night. At the break of day reconnoitring parties were sent out to all parts of his line. The division of chasseurs on horseback, under general Estagne, and the light division of general Gardanne, set forward in pursuit of the Austrians, who were harrassed through the day, and of whom we made 600 prisoners. We this day are at Montebello. To-morrow the army will proceed on its march.

BANKS OF THE RHINE, Nov. 4.

We learn that the corps of General Marmont has also passed the Inn at Brannah. The Russians and Austrians have retired in a great hurry to Lintz, their retreat to Saltzburgh having ben cut off. The corps of Marshal Soult passed the Inn by the bridge of Wasserburgh, and has formed a junction with that of Marshal Bernadotte. Prince Murat has taken the command of the army which is advancing straight towards Lintz, while the emperor, it is said, went from the neighborhood of Ebarspach to Saltzburgh. It is stated that Marshal Bernadotte, whose head quarters were in this last town, is pursuing his march towards Schwantadt and Lambach, from whence he will advance to Stoyer. It is the intention of the Russians to retreat, and evacuate the right bank of the Danube, for the purpose of forming a junction with the second Russian army, commanded by general Nichelson, and estimated at about 36,000 men. In the middle of October, this army had not quitted West Gallicia, it was then concentrated in the neighborhood of Raudom, where it was waiting for the horses and carriages, as well as the artillery, which were to be sent from Wilna.

It was reported that the Russians were at Possan, and that they had concentrated a part of their forces their. The truth is, that they never entered it, and that the Bavarian garrison in the fort of Oberhaus continued in possession of it, notwithstanding the repeated summons which they had received from the Austrian and Russian commanders to surrender it. A military hospital is just established at Passau, for the reception of the wounded French and Bavarians.

HAGUE, Nov. 12.

We learn that government have determined upon the building of four ships of the line, two frigates, and two brigs.

VIENNA COURT GAZETTE, Nov. 2.

The Emperor has returned from his visit to the Russian army. Nothing remarkable has taken place upon the Inn since our last, excepting the taking of Oberhaus, a Bavarian fortress upon the Danube. The French army in Bavaria has not yet reached the Imperial confines; a part of this army seems as if it would direct its operations against the Tyrol; another division is posted in the Upper Palatine under Prince Murat.

In consequence of the Imperial Proclamation, the public spirit in Austria has been roused to such a pitch of enthusiasm, that the youths of every class are thronging to the standards, by which the national militia has become a formidable body of defence. The same spirit pervades the Hungarian nation, and the Count Ugarte has gone to Prague to organize the national militia, and to adopt the necessary mesures of defence. In the Tyrol, there are 40,000 armed militia, and the levyeen masse has been put in motion.

NAMMINGEN, Nov. 2.

General Wolfskeh! shews himself to be a dexterous partisan and warrior. After the disaster which the Austrian army experienced at Ulm, Marshal Soult attempted to surround him with his corps at Biberach, but he fought his way, through, and arrived fortunately with 15,000 men at Bregantz. The French general had no sooner retreated than he extended his troops to Stockach, Ravensburgh, and Leurkirch. There were straggling parties which the day before yesterday made their way from Upper Guntzburg, and took several French officers at Mildenheim by surprize. He has with him some squadrons of the Blankenstein Hussars, who attempt the most desperate enterprises.

NUHLDORF ON THE INN, Oct. 30.

The Emperor Napoleon has been lodged here for the last twenty four hours in an inn. His Gens, for want of beds sleep on straw. He was himself incessantly occupied in dictating orders to his adjutants for the different divisions of his army. He never took off his clothes, and slept only a few hours on a sofa. The greatest part of his army has already advanced upon Lintz and Salzburg. They no where found resistance. The French declare openly, that their march is directed straight to Vienna.

LIMBURG Oct. 18.

A Russian column consisting of 13,000 men, after passing a night in this town, proceeded by forced marches on their route. They will shortly be followed by 40,000.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, JANUARY 20.

Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house in London dated 31st October, to their correspondent in New York, who was a shipper in the Cicero, which vessel sailed from thence for Amsterdam.

"We are sorry to say that the Cicero, captain Parker, is brought into Portsmouth by one of our cruizers: and the captain being come on here a few days since, we have given him the best advice and assistance in our power.

"Captain P. was unable to claim any thing but the vessel and your property, as all his papers were taken from him, and he was not allowed to refer to them for the purpose of making out a list of the different goods. This is a very improper system, but it is universally acted upon by our court; so that unless a captain has a private copy of his manifest, with the names not only of the shippers, but of the persons for whose account shipped, it is impossible he can make a claim effectually for the whole cargo. This is a precaution we would recommend you to take uniformly for the future with every freighted vessel. It is also necessary that the captain should have some knowledge of every individual shipper; for unless he can swear that he knows or believes them to be inhabitants of the port, and citizens of the U. States, the property will be uniformly ordered for further proof."

Advice to American Shipping Merchants.

The merchants of America are advised to direct their correspondents, particularly in France, not to put any other mark on their goods than the initials of their names, *without any counter mark* which the French generally put. It frequently happens in the English West India and other ports, that vessels are detained for further proof *for no other reason than the counter mark of the Shipper being added to that of the Owner.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at South West Point, to his friend in Lexington (K.) dated 30th November, 1805.

"Two men will probably pass through your country, one by the name Twitty, the other Collins; they will probably both have servants, and put up at the best houses. They are inhabitants of North Columbia, and have with them, upwards of 30,000 dollars, of counterfeit notes, some on the bank of the United States, and of the different branch banks, from 100 dollars down to five dollars. As the probability is they will change their names, here follows a description:

Twitty is about 30 years of age, 5 feet ten inches high, brown hair, remarkably cross eyed, and a little near sighted, something in his countenance bespeaks a sharp cunning fellow, wears a blue surtout coat, rides an elegant sorrel horse.

Collins, about five feet six inches high, well made, 45 or 50 years of age, tolerably grey headed, keen sharp looking fellow, wears a surtout coat of dark grey colored cloth.

They are both on their way to Pittsburg, and will probably pass round the mouth of Cumberland to meet a Mr. Thomas Davis, alias John Smith. The said Davis, alias Smith, will probably be along, and no doubt they have their plates with them. Should they be apprehended, it would be well they would be well secured, and information given either to the governor of Virginia, or North-Carolina. Collins has lately broke jail from the latter, where bills of indictment are found in the Federal court against all three of the above described men. It would be well to make this as public as possible."

From the following paragraphs in a Kingston paper of the 29th November, it seems that the Dutch have re-taken from the English, the island *Aruba*, which was taken from them early in the present war,—Aruba is one of the Little Antille Islands; it lies near Terra Firma, 14 leagues west of Curracoa, and produces little else besides corn and weed.

"The Island of Aruba, the capture of which we mentioned in our paper of Tuesday last, is from its situation, of much more value, than what is generally attached to it. The exorbitant price of Mules is a very serious grievance to this island, and should Aruba not be retaken by us, it is uncertain what may be demanded for them. It is well known that although none are bred there, our supply of that useful animal is chiefly, if not entirely procured by the means of its inhabitants, who will now from being harrassed, by changing masters so often, alarm the opposite Coast and prevent vessels from obtaining a single Mule. The vigilance with which the Spanish Coast is now guarded, renders it necessary, that we should occupy some station in its vicinity, and Aruba, from the small number of men required to keep possession of it, and being so near to Puerto Cabello, Rio de la Hacne, Coro, &c. is the most eligible situation. We have it from authority which we cannot doubt, that fifty or sixty men, would be fully sufficient to guard it, and that the revenues of the place would be adequate to defray the expence without any burthen to this, or the Mother Country.

"Our Merchants are not less interested than the Planters, in having an establishment at that island, which in fact may be looked upon as the Key to that part of the Spanish Coast near which it is situated, and therefore would be a convenient station, to some of the smaller Cruizers.—The harbor which is about 17 feet deep is safe and convenient for smaller vessels, and as the inhabitants of the opposite shore cannot long endure their present oppressed situation, it should in our opinion, be an object of national importance, to have possession of it. We therefore are inclined to think, that if a representation was made to Ad. Dacres, he would send a sufficient force to retake and retain it."

Most of our readers recollect that, in the autumn of 1798, the bank of Pennsylvania was robbed, that money was taken out to a considerable amount; and that several persons were taken up and put into prison, on suspicion of having been concerned in the theft, among the number, Mr. Patrick Lyon, an ingenious and useful mechanic and white smith, of this city. Mr. Lyon was confined in the public prison for several months, and was ultimately admitted to give bail for his appearance to answer any charge that might be brought against him. Subsequent to his enlargement, the person or persons, who had actually robbed the bank, were detected, when Mr. Lyon's innocence became evident.

Mr. Lyon immediately instituted an action for damages, against S. M. Fox, esq. president of the bank of Pennsylvania, Jonathan Smith, esq. cashier of the same institution, J. C. Stocker, esq. the magistrate who had committed Mr. Lyon to prison, and against John Haines, high constable at the time of Mr. Lyon's commitment—for an alledged malicious prosecution and imprisonment.

The trial of this interesting cause came on, we believe, on the 13th inst. before the supreme court of this commonwealth—the pleadings of counsel occupied the court until two o'clock on the 18th—about four o'clock judge Yeates delivered the charge to the jury, who retired, and, after a short consultation, agreed to return a verdict for the plaintiff, Mr. Lyon, and to assess the damages at twelve thousand dollars.

Having understood that the defendants contemplate moving for a new trial, we forbear to animadvert at present.

[Phil. pap.]

FOR SALE,

A valuable NEGRO MAN,

About 35 years of age. Apply to the Printer.

November 29. co.

CASH, and the highest price, will be given for Clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

Valuable Lands and Negroes FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desirous of disposing of his distant property, so as to bring his affairs more within his reach and management, offers for sale the following lands and negroes, at prices so reduced as to claim the attention of persons wishing to invest money in such property, viz.

CHATHAM, that elegant and highly improved seat on the banks of the Rappahannock River, directly opposite the town of Fredericksburg, containing about eleven hundred acres, four hundred of which are in wood, and valuable timber, the rest in cultivation, and pleasure grounds—The land in tillage is level, a considerable part of it has been highly manured, and the whole of it well adapted to the culture of grass, small grain, and Indian corn, as the crop now growing will attest. The house and offices are of brick, and on a large and handsome scale, with a garden in front containing four acres, laid off with taste and well planted with the choicest fruit trees, now in full bearing, and ornamented with forest trees and shrubs of almost every description.—There is on the estate adjoining the river, a grist-mill built of free stone, containing the modern machinery and two pair of stones, one of them French Burrs—It commands a large country custom, is well situated for merchant business, and has rented for five hundred dollars per annum exclusive of all the grain of the farm hopper free. which is equal to three hundred dollars more,—There are all necessary out houses, for either convenience or luxury, such as ice-house, spring-house, barn, stable, offices, &c. &c. With all these advantages and expensive improvements, this property is offered at a price which the *lands alone* ought to command. There are also some valuable fisheries, and quarries of free stone on this estate.

Also, a tract of land generally called Clark's, about two miles below Chatham, on the north bank of the Rappahannock river, and within view of the town of Fredericksburgh, containing upwards of four hundred acres. About one hundred and twenty acres of this tract is Rappahannock river bottom in cultivation, and is well adapted to Indian corn, small grain, &c. the residue is in wood, surrounding a height, which furnishes a beautiful seite for building.

Also, a tract of land in Stafford county, adjoining Stafford court house, containing upwards of twelve hundred acres. This is good farming land, and has several tenants on it.

Also, a tract of land in Westmoreland and Richmond counties, containing upwards of two thousand acres, on which there are also several tenants. These two last mentioned tracts of land will be sold in small tenements, or in entire tracts, as may best suit the wishes of purchasers.

Also, a tract of land called Boyd's Hole, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, on the banks of the Potomac, in King George county, on which there are a comfortable dwelling house, store and tobacco inspection ware house. Few situations combine more advantages, it being an excellent stand for a store, ferry and tavern, the two first of which are at present kept there. The houses have lately been put in good repair, and the *buildings alone* will rent for three hundred dollars a year. The land is good in quality, and the situation abounds in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

Also, a valuable Seite for a Mill, with 50 acres of Land adjoining, in King George county, and not far distant from the last mentioned tract. There has been a mill here for many years which has lately gone to decay, the dam is substantial and entire, and the situation for a country mill not equalled in that neighborhood, commanding a very extensive custom; the land is covered with cedar, which alone renders it very valuable.

Also, several Lots and Houses in the town of Fredericksburgh.

Likewise, about *two hundred and thirty NEGROES*, of different ages, sizes and description. A sale of them by families will be preferred; to effect this they will be offered at a reduced price. As a part of these Negroes are at present attached to the Chatham estate, the purchaser of that property may be accommodated with any number of them, as well as stock of every description.

Bank Stock of any of the Banks in Virginia, Maryland, or the district of Columbia, will be received in payment for any part of this property at a fair price, and bargains will be given, as the subscriber unable to attend to property so distant, is anxious to convert it into stock.

He will also *rent* a number of FARMS on his Ravensworth estate, containing from 2 to 400 acres each, on encouraging terms, to good farmers. They lay from eight to ten miles distant from Alexandria, George-Town, and the City of Washington, and convenient to the turnpike road now building from Alexandria to the upper country.

William Fitzhugh.

October 10. law

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, by COTTOM *and* STEWART, *and for Sale, at their Store,*

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]

Fleetwood:

OR

The NEW MAN OF FEELING.

By WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18. d

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A CONVENIENT new two story BRICK HOUSE, situate at the upper end of King street, lately occupied by Abel Blakeny. For terms apply to

James Anderson, or
Anderson & Perry.

Who have for Sale, a quantity of

BUCKWHEAT MEAL.

January 16. co.

JOHN TUCKER

Has for Sale,

40 hhds Muscovado Sugars
1000 bushels coarse Turks Island Salt
A few bags Green Coffee
11 bags black Pepper
15 boxes fresh Raisins
4 quarter, 2 half, and 1 whole chest Imperial, } TEAS.
3 chests Hyson,
3 do. young Hyson,
3 quarter chests Hyson Chulong,

ALSO,

1000 SPANISH HIDES.

Jan. 11. eo6t

NOTICE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th day of January, at eleven o'clock, will be Sold, at Public Vendue,

A Variety of Houshold & Kitchen Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

Tables, Bedsteads, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Pictures, &c. &c.

ALSO,

100 Shares Marine Insurance Company Stock:

Belonging to the estate of the late Captain *Thomas Farrell.*

☞ Sale will be made at the dwelling-house of the deceased, on Royal-street, between Duke and Wolfe-streets.

ANN FARRELL, *Adm'x.*
THOMAS NOWELL, jun. } *Adm'rs.*
W. RHODES,

January 14. eodtf

NOTICE.

THE term of copartnership between *Leven Powell*, jun. of Middleburg, and *Edmund Denney*, of Alexandria, will expire on the 16th instant; when a dissolution takes place by mutual consent of parties. Edmund Denney will close the accounts of the Alexandria business, and Leven Powell those of the business under his direction at Middleburg.

Leven Powell, jun.
Edmund Denney,

January 14.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax street, near Duke street, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. *John Tucker.*—As some person has reported that the house is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leased the house and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the said report.

Stephen Cooke.

☞ I hereby acknowledge, to have received all the ground-rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax street, leased of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 3d day of February, 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.) law

Boarding-House Opened

By the Subscriber, in Prince-street,

In the house lately occupied by *Thomas Patton*, between the dwelling house of *Dr. Dick* and Mr. *Hodgson's* store—where a few genteel boarders may be accommodated—with or without lodging. Apply to

William King.

November 1. eotf

COUNTY of ALEXANDRIA.

NOVEMBER 16, 1805.

WAS taken up and committed to the jail of this county, a Negro Lad who calls himself MOSES. He says he was born of a free woman in Bladensburg, state of Maryland, and was sold at the sale of a Mr. Ross, of Bladensburg, to a Mr. Smith and a Mr. Green of New Orleans, and that he was persuaded to leave there by a Mr. Marshall, on pretence of getting him his freedom, and was brought to New York, and from there was sent to Alexandria, in the care of a Mr. Spencer, until the arrival of Mr. Marshall, who pretended to be his master, and left him in the care of Mr. John Gadsby, of Alexandria.—The owner, if he has any, is requested to come and prove his property, pay chages and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

J. Campbell, Jailor.

November 22. 1aw2m

☞ This Mr. Marshall drew a draft on the Honorable John Marshall, Chief Judge of the United States, which was protested as a forgery, it was in favor of some gentleman in New York.

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINE.*

Just received direct from the Patentees, and

FOR SALE BY

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.

DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY

THOMAS H. RAWSON,

Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dysenteries, Billious Cholic, Costiveness, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills,

or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dizzinesses, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentries, diarrhœas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir;

Or Cough Drops,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the *lungs*. Its merits stands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogsheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen

March 27. 2aw

Centreville Academy.

ON the 2d day of January next, an ACADEMY will be opened in this place for the reception of Students, under the direction of the Reverend Mr. SNYDER, assisted by one or more Ushers.

This Gentleman has conducted different Academies for the space of several years past, with great credit; his deportment is consonant to his station, and to the accomplishments of a scholar he adds the happy facility of exciting in his pupils the symptoms of literary genius, and to cultivate their mental improvements.

In this institution will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages: the English language grammatically: Geography, History, Elocution; the various branches of the Mathematics; Writing; Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

There are few places in our country more advantageously situated for an institution of this nature, than this—Its situation is very elevated and the air salubrious; and in the centre of a remarkably healthy neighborhood; the necessaries of life are cheap and may easily be procured. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the Students both in and out of school.

The terms of tuition will be; for the Latin and Greek languages, including Geography, &c. 25 dollars; for the Mathematics 20 dollars; Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, 14 dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance. A small contribution will be required from each pupil for the purchase of fire-wood.

Centreville, Dec. 14. 2aw3m

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, held in the City of Richmond, the 5th of October 1805,

THE Subscribers will expose to SALE to the highest bidder, on the first Monday in March next, being Prince William court day at *George William's Tavern*, in the town of Dumfries at three o'clock, on a credit of six months; A TRACT OF LAND in the said county of Prince William, distant from the town of Dumfries thereunto six miles, laying on the east side of the main mountain road, bounded thereby, and includes Powell's run. It is said to contain six hundred and eighty five acres, with several tenements thereon, and is a part of the Tract of JOHN PERRYMAN, *deceased*, which was by him conveyed to RICHARD GRAHAM, and is now decreed to be sold to satisfy a Mortgage thereon, if the money be not paid by the twenty fifth day of next month.

Alexander Henderson,
John Gibson,
John Linton.

Dumfries, November 21. (Dec. 28.) 12aSw

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent. All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply from the United States from Liverpool.

September 23. d

JUST PUBLISHED,

By COTTOM AND STEWART,

(Price one Dollar.)

A new edition with modern improvements on the

ART OF COOKERY,

MADE PLAIN AND EASY

By Mrs. GLASS.

1st. Containing directions how to roast, boil and dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be sent up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies, Gravies, Sauces, Hashes, Fricassees, Ragouts, Pickling, Cakes, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c. With a modern bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modern as the edition from which this was taken, was published in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and substituting others more useful.

December 20. d

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he continues to make all kinds of SADDLES and HARNESS, in the neatest and strongest manner; and hopes, by attention and industry, to give satisfaction to those who may please to employ him.

Andrew Hales,

Prince-street, opposite the Potomac Bank.

Jan. 6. law3t

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

A

Vol. VI.]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next

at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the V

RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy

Gin in pipes and bls.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.

Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.

Chocolate

White and brown Soap and

Mould and dipt Candles

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Figs in kegs and frails,

Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNI

&c.——ALSO,

A Variety of DRY GO

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kersem

Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro C

Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,

Calimancoes, Ruffels, Yarn Stock

Chintzes and Callicoes,

Irish Linens, Silesia do.

Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,

Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs

India Muslins and Table Clothes,

Bandana Handkerchiefs,

Coloured Threads, Hats and an

articles.

Philip G. Mar

Nov. 12.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,

The SHIP

HETT

Just arrived from Liv

lying at Col. Ramsay's wharf. He

may be seen and description of the

known, on application to Captain

board or to

Ricketts, Newto

If said ship is not sold in ten or fi

she will be for freight or charter to an

Europe.

R. N.

January 1.

For Sale or Freigh

The Schoone

BETSE

Burthen eight hundred

Was built in eighteen h

Iaws—And is without exception the

belonging to the port—*for terms apply*

Benjamin Shreve

Dec. 14.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, M

New-Castle, and offers for Sale,

ately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,

38 casks Patent Shot,

18 casks Ingot Lead and

36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

20 Pipes very choice M

Wine,

Imported in the Brig Active, fro

holomews, and for sale by

R. Veitch &

December 21.

N. B. This Wine has lain a consid

ninth West Indies.

JUST RECEIVED

9 *boxes—containing*

500 pieces Platillas,

300 do. Britannias,

Entitled to drawback on exporta

ALSO,

30 bbls and 5 bhds New R

For Sale, by

John G

December 13.

Notice is hereby given

To the Stockholders of the Bank of A

THAT a dividend of four pe

the capital stock of said Bank,

year, ending this day, is declared, a

ready to be paid on them or their rep

on Thursday next, the 9th instant.

By order of the President and D

Curdin Chapin,

January 6.

Wanted to Hire

A Negro Girl from 12 to

of age—*Apply to the* PRINTE

November 12.